

SAVE UP YOUR MONEY AND SAVE UP YOUR ROCKS

Judicious Investment of \$2 a Week Will Put Small Salaried Man on Road to Independence Assert South Bend Business Men

BY E. KENNETH TODD

Last Wild Wolf in County Met Its Fate In Crumstown Woods

By Charles Ryan

To hear the story of the killing of the last wolf found wild in St. Joseph county seems like hearing a bit of very ancient history. However, it was only 15 years ago that a big timber wolf was killed near South Bend—and 15 years after all is but a short span of time.

The animal in question was shot by George Crum of Crumstown, in the woods three miles northwest of the village that bears his family name. It all happened in this fashion.

The wolf had been foraging in the neighborhood back of Simcox's, not more than nine or ten miles west of South Bend. It was only by accident that Crum secured the shot which ended the forager's career. Crum was on his way from Simcox's to Crumstown and as he had a shotgun with him he took down through the woods thinking that he might get sight of a quail or a rabbit. He came across a track that looked like a dog's, and if the track had not been along his path it is not likely that he would have paid further attention to it. As he walked along, however, it came to him that there was something peculiar in the track and this feeling grew on him until finally he made up his mind that he was probably on the trail of a wolf.

With the possibility of such game in sight, the hunter's instinct in Crum was thoroughly awakened and his senses were quickened to what might be ahead. He was at once alert to catch the slightest motion or sound, for the track was fresh and he did not know what minute he might come upon the animal. The hunter had no ammunition with him except some shells loaded with No. 8 shot, which he had been using on small game, and he did not therefore know just what kind of a chance he would have if the wolf should show fight. This predicament did not make him give up the chase. He was determined to get a crack at that wolf, if it were a wolf, and he was not to be disappointed.

The animal apparently knew just where he was going. It was a stormy day and the animal was doubtless seeking shelter from the wind and the driving snow. The wolf and the fox sleep far from where they prey, so it was a long chase that this fellow gave Crum. The trail led almost directly southwest and parallel with the Kankakee river and did not deviate much for broken ground or underbrush. Crossing a deep ravine Crum could see where the wolf had stopped to drink and had then trotted on up the other side. As he came up out of the ravine, Crum's attention was attracted to a large sycamore log. It was an unusually big log and it was hollow. The opening had been burned out and it was capacious enough to accommodate a yearling calf. Such a place afforded an ideal retreat for an animal from stress of weather or pursuit of hunter and as Crum approached it he kept his eyes fixed on the opening.

Farther and farther his gaze penetrated the gloom as he sought to seek out the interior of the log. As he warily advanced the gloom took form and indistinctly he saw a shadowy form and a pair of gleaming eyes. The wolf was there snugly curled up as far back as he could get and seemingly reluctant to be disturbed. When Crum halted, ten paces away, the wolf apparently seemed uncertain that he had been seen. He crouched as if ready to dash out and yet hoping to be passed by unnoticed. That instant of hesitation cost the animal his life. Crum leveled his gun and fired a charge of shot into the wolf's face. Some of the shot took effect in the animal's eyes and although he was not killed he was so blinded and bewildered that as he rushed out snapping blindly at random, Crum was enabled to give him another load of shot in the face and finish him.

If the wolf had not felt so secure in his retreat he could have saved his life by running away when he first heard Crum approaching. The bird shot with which Crum's shells were loaded would have rattled in vain against the brute's tough hide if fired at any but the closest range.

The animal was a big timber wolf and stood higher and was longer in body than a Scotch collie. His ears were as large as a man's hand and stood straight up like the ears of a Spitz. His great teeth were such as to bring quick death to the farmers' sheep. It was supposed at that time that St. Joseph county was free from wolves, and the belief was that the one shot by Crum had strayed down from the Michigan woods to feed on fresh mutton.

The farmers had found that the most efficacious means of ridding the country of the wolves had been by poisoning. It had been about 25 years previous to the time of the advent of George Crum that a pair of wolves had made a lair in the woods west of Simcox's. They had helped themselves to the sheep until finally they got some meat which had been prepared for them and on the following morning the farmers had found them cold and stiff in death. The trail was followed back to the lair where a litter of four pups was found and these were summarily disposed of. It was a long time after that before the farmers had any more trouble with wolves.

Do you, young man and young woman, ever stop for one moment to consider what might be accomplished with the dollar you are spending every week for trivial luxuries?

Does it ever strike you that these little knickknacks of pleasure, which cost but one small dollar every seven days, would never be missed by you were you deprived of them?

Do you know that with that one dollar you can make investments which within a few short years would make you independent?

Representative business men of South Bend, after years of experience, declare this generally unrealized feat can be accomplished. They have figures to show as proof and point out the kind of investments which are safe and reliable at any time.

If you save one dollar each week for 20 years, which seems such a long time, you would be worth \$2,000 at the end of this period.

In the same length of time, by saving two dollars each week, you can become the possessor of \$4,000. Perhaps it is possible for you to save or rather invest four dollars each week; if so at the end of 20 years your assets will be valued at \$8,000. At an investment of five dollars a week the amount would total \$10,000, and by investing \$10 each seven days for the next 20 years you would be rated as a wealthy man or woman for your assets would be \$20,000.

If these figures are true, as they appear to be from all investigation, it would seem impossible that the salaried man or woman would ever reach the eve of a lifetime without a share of earthly wealth as a part of the record. The South Bend business men who have studied the question believe that every man or woman who draws a salary should be independent and show how it is possible. They differ as to methods to some extent, but by comparison the results are the same.

TWO MOST FAVORED MODES.

According to the investment men, there are two distinctly safe and profitable means of investing small amounts of money while there are a number of other fields which are profitable but probably with a greater degree of chance.

Bonds and building and loan stock are the most profitable investments and have the minimum of chance for loss, according to the judgment of the South Bend business men. Real estate and insurance are also considered worth while. Trust and savings deposits are believed comparatively safe but yield smaller returns.

It is the general opinion of the men who have studied the question for several years that Americans, although they may have the desire to save, do not have the knowledge necessary to make profitable and safe investments. It appears that the average man or woman, those who depend upon weekly salaries, do not study the question of investments or investigate properly.

"Americans have developed the selling ability but have neglected to develop the faculty of buying," declares George Thorward, investment expert. Mr. Thorward is a doctor of investments and is making

F. K. Dougherty Attacked by Hoodooos When He Attempts to Advertise Revival Services

For some reason or other it appeared to Rev. F. K. Dougherty of the Grace M. E. church last week that all the gods were against him. That there appeared to be some kind of a deep, dark cabal between those dignitaries to "spike" the evangelistic revivals being put on by LeMance at the tabernacle was evident from the trend of events preliminary to the first meeting.

The first big meeting was Sunday afternoon for men only. To get a big audience Rev. Mr. Dougherty had 3,000 tickets printed announcing the meetings. The copy for the tickets was furnished by LeMance himself. Dougherty got the tickets in time and then started out downtown distributing them in all the stores. He had deposited 2,000 of them and was just leaving one of the stores when suddenly after him came a breathless clerk holding up one of the cards.

"Say," he said, "I want to go to this meeting but I don't know when it is going to be held. This ticket doesn't say a word about it."

Dougherty examined the card minutely then for the first time, and saw that everything was on the card but the date and hour of meeting.

He went home and consulted with Mrs. Dougherty. "Well, isn't that too bad. I suppose we can do nothing better than take the remaining 1,000 tickets and stamp the date on them with our rubber stamp," Dougherty acquiesced with this and Mrs. Dougherty stamped the 1,000 tickets.

Then the pastor started out again distributing the cards. He had given out 500 of them when a small boy came up with one and after sideling about a moment or two, said:

"Pardon me, Mr. Dougherty, but surely there is a mistake here. This card says the meeting is to be held Dec. 10."

Dougherty again scrutinized the card and was amazed to find his wife had evidently got hold of the wrong stamp.

So he took the 500 remaining tickets home again and showed them to Mrs. Dougherty.

Being a minister's wife, Mrs. Dougherty did not get peeved nor did Dougherty. They sat down and made pen marks through the date and put on the correct one.

This time the tickets were scanned carefully before they were sent out.

By this time Dougherty was pretty tired, so he enlisted several boys in the task of distributing the last tickets.

After the boys were gone Dougherty sat down and wiped his brow while Mrs. Dougherty put away the stamps and ink.

"Well, those few ought to help some," said Dougherty.

Then the door bell rang. Dougherty went to answer and saw one of his boys with a hand full of tickets. He was also out of breath as though he had been running.

"Well, my man, what's the matter?" he asked.

"Well, J—J—Johnny an— an— I," he stuttered, "started to— to pass these around when a great big policeman came up and stopped us. He said it was against the law to distribute tickets and bills around."

"Goodnight!" ejaculated Dougherty, and sank into his chair.

the subject his life's business, and therefore has given the question much study.

When asked the question, "How would you advise a young man or woman with a capital of \$100 a year to invest his or her money?" Mr. Thorward answered, "In bonds."

He then gave a number of reasons why it would be advisable to invest money in reliable city, county, state or public utility bonds. The interest he declared was good and quoted the figures on a basis of 20 years heretofore stated. These investments draw six per cent interest. Six per cent interest doubles the capital every 12 years.

Mr. Thorward favors bond investments in preference to 20-year endowment insurance policies. He stated that a straight life insurance policy could be kept up and the bonds be purchased with the same amount of money that would be invested in the endowment policy. At the end of 20 years he said that the investor would have his insurance for life, in addition to the amount of money he might have secured through the endowment policy.

START TO SAVE WHILE YOUNG.

"There is no reason why a young man should not save a certain part of his salary each week. If he saves it while young he will do so as he grows older. Let him start when he is 20 years old and by consistent and reliable investment which is possible through the bonds issued by railroads, cities and counties, and public utilities, this man can be independent when he has reached the prime of life."

This is how the saving and investment question was summed up by Mr. Thorward. He told of the system in some European countries where it is compulsory to buy government and utility bonds. Practically every person, no matter how small his wage may be, owns at least one bond, according to statistics.

Newsboys, peddlers, washerwomen and others who receive only a fraction of the money that many of the young people in South Bend make each week, own bonds in France. These newsboys and others save expressly that they may secure the bonds and their ambition is to own as many as possible. Instead of increasing the size of their "bank rolls" these frugal Frenchmen and women increase the number of coupons they may clip.

These bonds are issued in denominations going as low as \$20. Mr. Thorward believes that a system such as this promotes thriftiness on the part of the people, interest in the government and public improvements, for which most of the bonds are used.

"If I were advising my own son on the question of investment I would tell him to take building and loan stock," was the answer given by L. C. Whitcomb, of the real estate firm of Whitcomb and Keller. "This may seem unusual, coming from a real estate man, but to be perfectly frank I believe of the two the building and loan is the better investment as a general rule."

"My reasons for saying that the building and loan is a good proposition are that it makes better citizens, more thrifty and saving people and gives satisfaction. I have been interested in the building and loan business for several years and never to my knowledge has an investor been disappointed."

Mr. Whitcomb explained that his confidence in building and loan stock compared to real estate lies in the fact that there is less possibility of fluctuation in the stock. A man might start buying property on the installment plan and after a length of time find that he needed the money he has put into the real estate or he might be forced to stop payment. It might be necessary for him to sell at a sacrifice. But in building and loan stock the investor is always at liberty to draw out the money which has been deposited there, said Mr. Whitcomb.

DOES NOT ADVOCATE BONDS.

He does not favor strongly the purchase of bonds but believes that they are an average investment. More thriftiness on the part of Americans would do much to strengthen the nation in every way, according to Mr. Whitcomb.

In speaking of local conditions he stated that there were several good building and loan associations in South Bend and that the cultivation of the habit of saving by the people here would mean a more prosperous community.

Much of real estate brings in interest at six per cent and more according to Mr. Keller, but there are many possibilities this may not happen. Figures for the past 40 years on the valuation of business property and other residence real estate which have been kept by the Whitcomb and Keller concern show that these valuations have doubled every 20 years. Thus, he says, that many real estate investments are more profitable than others.

Mr. Whitcomb believes strongly in the theory that every man or woman should cultivate the habit of saving even if the stipulated amount each period be but small. Saving is not the simple method of placing so many dollars away each week to lie idle, but placing this money where it will operate to the best advantage of the investor.

"I fully believe that building and loan stock is the best investment for men or women living on a salary," was the statement made by Frank Boone, secretary of the South Bend Building and Loan association. "I do not say this because I happen to be in the line of business but because after a long and close investigation I have come to the conclusion that it is the best for many reasons."

PAYS SIX TO TEN PER CENT.

Mr. Boone then explained that building and loan associations are mutual organizations in which every investor is a stockholder. The investor can make monthly deposits at low rates and receive from six to 10 per cent dividends annually. The proposition, he asserted, was set to for the reason that all loans by the associations were as a general rule made only upon real estate secured by first mortgages alone.

Building and loan concerns are under the jurisdiction of the state board of examiners just as are the banks, and Mr. Boone believes that these associations are even more safe than the ordinary bank. He explained this by stating that the banks will loan upon name security and upon an infirm basis, thus making the concern liable to loss more easily than a building and loan association.

"If there should be a continued panic I believe that the banks as a rule would break against the wall in much quicker time than the associations," asserted Mr. Boone. "Security is usually taken by the association on property which is usually 40 per cent more than the mortgage calls for. Thus the associations protect themselves against the possible fluctuation of real estate prices."

Mr. Boone also is satisfied that investment in building and loan is better than bond investments for the reason that cash is always available if the money goes to an association, while there is a possibility that bonds cannot be sold just at the moment the cash is needed. He gave as an example

the settlement of a recent estate case in South Bend. Within a few hours' notice \$10,000 was needed to make the settlement with one of the heirs. It happened that the testator owned considerable building and loan stock and the \$10,000 was drawn immediately from this portion of the estate.

"If the money had been invested in bonds it is possible that they could not have been disposed of for several months," said Mr. Boone.

It was the advice of Mr. Thorward to secure bonds which can be disposed of at almost a moment's notice.

Another business man who preferred investing money in bonds to placing it in real estate gave the following example which explains itself:

REAL ESTATE COMPARATIVELY POOR.

"I may have \$500 to invest. With half of this amount, \$250, I purchase a piece of property. The other half I invest in bonds paying six per cent interest. Twelve years pass and I sell my real estate for \$400, having made \$100 from my property during this time. Now take a look at my bond investment. Twelve years before I put \$250 down and now I have just double that amount, the compound interest making my bond asset \$500. From the real estate I made \$100 and from the bonds I made \$300. Of course I might have made more money on other real estate, but I took the example from the average."

Most of the men interviewed on the subject of investments for the man with the small capital believed that the banks were not the most profitable investments for small depositors. They stated that if a prospective investor will study the situation and investigate he can make investments which will pay him greater interest than will the bank.

One man suggested that the banks should be but a place to keep small checking accounts. He termed the bank "the middleman" who acts only as an agent for the depositor and takes part of the depositor's interest for services rendered.

But one fact all of the business men agreed upon and that was that there is much hope for the man who saves at least a slight portion of his money and invests it properly. They stated that saving several hundred dollars and leaving it lie in the bank to be touched at any time for the purpose of impractical spending was not a good method of investing.

That there should be some definite goal in view when a person starts to save money was also agreed upon by the authorities. There should be a systematic method of storing away and investing. The young man who begins to accumulate money generally does this in anticipation of the burdens he may be obliged to bear in later years and to tide him over the last few miles of his voyage through the world and to give him the opportunity to retire as he goes into the final lap of life's journey.

Study the figures given by these men, young man and woman. Stop and think for a time whether or not you can afford to drop these foolish little bits of uselessness for which you are now paying but a slight price. These men and others state that the price of not saving is paid with interest during the later years of life and not when one is young.

Busy Hotel Corridors One Indication That Country Is Recovering from Depression

Ever since Jan. 1 talk has been rife of a big increase to come in business during the first three months of the year. Addresses, letters, circulars and newspapers have conveyed the joyful prediction that the country is fast convalescing from its recent attack of business depression and soon the financial pulse will again be going at a normal gait.

Watch the hotels these days and the prediction seems in a fair way to come true. That they are crowded every day to their limit with traveling salesmen is apparent without first interviewing the managers. Every train that comes in sends loads of these busy men bustling to the hotels. And you don't see them loitering around either. They go up and register, arrange for a room and then start out after business.

As one prominent representative from the east said: "The business is here, everywhere and the men are after it. The manufacturers have awakened to this fact and are on the job. If the business isn't visible on the surface they send out their stars to get down and dig it out. They are out to make business if it isn't there."

The hotel men say that never before in their knowledge has such an increase been noted in the transient trade following the holidays as there is this year. "They just come in swarms," said one, "and although we have not yet been forced to turn 'em away, yet we have been filled up clear to the roof. They come in with big grips and sample cases and after a run of a few hours come puffing back and eat big meals. They remark: 'Gee, I put over some good ones today, and I'm hungry as a bear. I bet the old boys at the plant will whoop when they see some of these orders pour in.'"

Since it has been predicted that conditions will keep on improving until about the end of March there is no saying how many traveling men will be pouring into the city at that time.

Not only are the big firms sending out their men but also the "smaller fry." The attitude of "nothing is too good for us" and "you've got to show us" is in the air and the men from the smaller plants are in the race for business with the "big guns."

Extra forces of men have been thrown into the field by all the houses while producing facilities have been increased by all. With the increased business to come still more enlargements and additions are to be made say the traveling men and everybody is going to benefit.

No Minister Needed In This Formula for Changing Your Name

By Irene Weston

When you are in Rome, you must be named as the Romans are. That seems to be the idea which is responsible for the wholesale change of names throughout the country in recent years.

In the constantly increasing flood of immigration there are many who desire to adapt themselves to the conditions of their adopted country in every possible way. The legislatures of most of the states have provided means whereby those who wish to change their names may do so upon presenting satisfactory reasons, and the foreigners in our midst have not failed to take advantage of the opportunity afforded to expedite their assimilation in this respect.

It is very well to be known as Loszczynski in Russia, where the name may possibly be pronounced without resulting in permanent injury to the speaker's facial muscles, but in this country the more simple "Leshin" is infinitely safer and more desirable from every standpoint.

A change of this kind is easily accomplished. A petition is drawn up setting forth the odious name and the new one proposed and the reason for the desired change, and is presented to the proper court.

If the application is looked upon favorably—and unless some ulterior motive or capricious motive is disclosed, such applications are usually granted as a matter of course—an order is made authorizing the change, and notice of the change is generally required to be published in some local newspaper designated by the court.

In New York a complete list of the names changed during the preceding year is published in the annual volume of session laws passed by the state legislature, and makes interesting reading.

Running through these lists at random, one may obtain a fair idea of the various reasons which induce people to change their names.

Called by any other name, a rose may smell as sweet, as Shakespeare assures us, but called by any other name a Rosenshinsky will sound much sweeter.

That most of the names are changed for business reasons is indicated by the fact that 90 per cent of the applications are made by men.

The reason for changing such names as Joseph Henry Hrdhka to Joseph Henry, and Rouper Yuzukjian to Rouper Yuzuk is more or less apparent.

Long and unwieldy surnames are usually simplified by removing a section off the tail end, thus: Kinilovsky to Kinney; Schilansky to Shill; Jarnovsky to Jarnew; Berdichevsky to Berdy; Lempitsky to Lempit; Odrezinsky to Odrezin; Seamsnansky to Seaman. Sometimes, however, the same object is attained by cutting "a little bit off the top," as for instance, Arrandstein to Arrat Steyn, and curiously enough, Steinhard to S. Harde.

Occasionally Christian names only have been changed, although the necessity for such changes is not very palpable. Max has been changed to Maxwell, Bertrand to Bernard, Harry to Henry, Fannie to Frances, Edwin to Hugh, and Moses to Henry.

The honor for the longest name with the shortest change undoubtedly belongs to Eleanor Louisa Elizabeth Christophers Marion Crawford, who changed it to Eleanor Louisa Elizabeth Christophers Marion-Crawford, the hyphen connecting the last two names having been inserted by the court at the request of the petitioner.

The records show that Adolph Jules Werner changed his name to Truly Warner; Ralph E. Horton to Samuel Israel; Mary E. Selby to Mary Israel; Vahan Seboux Narguiledjian to Vahan Seboux Amadoun; Arthur Abrams to Abram Bonnhelm Arthur; Norman John Oppenheimer to Norman John Norman; David Schomunovitz to David Simpson; Moses Froelich to Moses Seymour Froelich; Morris Coble Solomon to Morris Solomon Coble; ehn Muskin to John Musgrove; Adolph Weislovitz to Adolph Whitelaw; Max Cohn to Louis Wilson; Samuel David Kalasky to Samuel David Kay; and Isaac Botkowsky to Isaac Butler.

A corporation, which is an artificial person, has to go through practically the same ritual as the man whose name is to be changed as a human being, and many a shipowner, who has fancied he would like to give his vessel a new name, has given up the attempt when he discovered what a formidable set of rules, established by the United States customs house, he would have to comply with before he could accomplish his object.

These precautions in the case of ships have to be taken, in order that the identity of the vessel may not be lost.

Buildings and animals upon whom names are also bestowed may be re-named without any official action, while phonographs, typewriters, sewing machines and similar articles which are distinguished by numbers instead of names, are not the subject of official cognizance either.